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长距美冠兰及其近缘种的研究

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Notes on *Eulophia dabia* (D. Don) Hochr. and its related species

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Abstract The taxonomic and nomenclatural problems of *Eulophia dabia* (D. Don) Hochr. and its related species (Orchidaceae) are discussed. *Eulophia turkestanica* (Litw.) Schltr. and *E. faberi* Rolfe are reduced to synonymy of *E. dabia*, which is treated here as a widespread species ranging from eastern Turkmenistan to China.

Key words *Eulophia dabia*; *E. turkestanica*; *E. faberi*; synonymy

摘要 讨论了长距美冠兰 *Eulophia dabia* 及其近缘种的分类与命名问题。*Eulophia dabia* 的基名 *Bletia Dabia* 乃是 D. Don(1825)合法发表的最早名称，尽管 D. Don 的“Dabia”很可能是在袭用 Hamilton 的“dubia”时拼写上的笔误。为了避免进一步的混乱，明智的做法是接受 Don 拼写的加词，而避开其语源上的麻烦。在分类方面，可以接受 Hooker(1890)将 *Eulophia campestris* Lindl.、*E. rupestris* Lindl.、*E. ramentacea* Lindl.与 *Bletia Dabia* D. Don 予以合并的观点，以及 Deva & Naithani (1986)将 *Eulophia hormusjii* Duthie 并入 *E. dabia* 的做法。此外，本文还将 *Eulophia turkestanica* (Litw.) Schltr. 和 *E. faberi* Rolfe 也归并入 *Eulophia dabia*。因此，长距美冠兰是一个广布种，自土库曼东部经塔吉克、阿富汗东部、巴基斯坦、克什米尔地区、印度北部、尼泊尔、锡金、不丹、缅甸北部直到中国(云南西南部、四川中部到东部、贵州西南部和江苏)，海拔在 400~2300 m 之间。

关键词 长距美冠兰; *Eulophia turkestanica*; *E. faberi*; 异名

在国内外的许多标本馆中对于 *Eulophia dabia* (D. Don) Hochr.、*E. campestris* Lindl.、*E. graminea* Lindl.以及 *E. faberi* Rolfe 等种的鉴定，常存在较大的混乱。我们在《中国植物志》第 18 卷(Chen, 1999)中已正确地使用了 *E. graminea* Lindl.以取代《中国高等植物图鉴》第 5 卷(Lang & Tsi, 1976)中的 *E. campestris* Lindl.，但由于未能深入研究喜马拉雅与中亚地区的标本，有些问题仍未能得到妥善处理，特别是 *E. campestris*、*E. dabia* 和 *E. faberi* 之间的分类与命名等问题。

在早期出版的兰科著作中，*Eulophia campestris* Lindl.曾被广泛使用。该种是 J. Lindley 于 1833 年在《The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants》一书中发表的(基于 Wall. Numer. List n. 7367)。他同时还发表了 *E. rupestris*(基于 Wall. Numer. List n. 7368)和 *E. ramentacea*(基于 Wall. Numer. List n. 7370，并引证了 *Dipodium ramentaceum* Hamilt. Mss.作为异名)。但是，他所提出的区别特征都很微小，难以鉴别。后来 J. D. Hooker(1890)将此 3

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种合而为一,并使用了 *E. campestris* Wall.(Numer. List n. 7617)为名。在此名称之下,还列入了 *Bletia Dabia* D. Don、*Limodorum ramentaceum* Roxb.,甚至 *Limodorum dubium* Hamilt. Mss.,作为异名。这种大合并至今仍得到绝大多数植物学家的认可。其中大多数的模式标本我们在英国各大标本馆中都看到了,也完全赞同合并的观点。

在上述诸名称中,最早的合法名称是 *Bletia Dabia* D. Don(1825),其次是 *Limodorum ramentaceum* Roxb.(1832),再次才是 Lindley 在 1833 年发表的 3 个种。当时 Lindley 看到了 *Bletia Dabia*,但忽略了 *Limodorum ramentaceum* Roxb。然而他采用以 *Bletia Dabia* D. Don 为基名的 *Eulophia dabia* (D. Don) Hochr.为此种名称是正确的。这也已为许多兰科专著所接受。唯一的问题是如何看待模式(标本)以及种名加词拼写中的争论。

D. Don(1825)在发表 *Bletia Dabia* 时曾引用 *Limodorum Dabium* Hamilton Mss.为基名,而 J. Lindley (1833)在 *Eulophia rupestris* 之下也引用了 *Limodorum dubium* Hamilt. Mss.(指明在 Bauer 手中的 Hamilton 的图)为异名。事实很明显,*Bletia Dabia* D. Don 与 *Eulophia rupestris* Lindl.为同种,而 Hamilton 也不可能同时拥有 *Limodorum Dabium* 与 *Limodorum dubium* 两份原件,因此,D. Don(1825)与 Lindley (1833) 所看到的应是同一物,都是由 Hamilton 命名的原件(图画)。所不同的只是"Dabium"与"dubium"的拼写差异而已。笔者在英国的 Natural History Museum 与 Kew Gardens 等单位的有关标本、资料、图片、绘画中反复寻找,均未能看到此项原件。Santapau & Kapadia(1961)十分肯定地认为,D.Don 的"Dabia"并非"dubia"之笔误,但未提到他们是否看到原件。据笔者推测,原件上可能是"dubium"。其原因有二:一是从语言方面看,"dubium"更为合理,其次,Lindley 是在得知 D.Don 引证"Dabium"之后才引证的"dubium"。尽管这样,*Bletia Dabia* D.Don 乃是最早的合法名称,是 *Eulophia dabia* (D.Don) Hochr.的基名。显然,此种赖以建立的基础是 *Limodorum Dabium* Hamilt.,因而其原件应是此名称的模式。但从目前的情况看,原件存放何处仍无所知,选定新模式也未必是明智之举。为了避免混乱,仍应以沿用 *Eulophia dabia* (D. Don) Hochr.为宜。对于"Dabium" 与"dubium",不论是拼写上的笔误抑或其他原因,均不必予以深究,因为二者都是未经合法发表的名称。何况 D.Don 的"Dabia"用了大写的"D",而不是"d",也可以理解为他另起的新名。

Eulophia dabia(D.Don) Hochr.是一个变化幅度很大的广布种。笔者利用最近在欧洲各大标本馆访问的机会,检视了从中亚、喜马拉雅至中国腹地的标本和模式产地标本,如 *Eulophia turkestanica* (Litw.) Schltr.与 *E. faberi* Rolfe 及其他有关标本,不仅完全同意 Deva & Naithani(1986)将 *Eulophia hormusjii* Duthie 并入本种的见解,而且认为 *E. turkestanica* 与 *E. faberi* 也应并入本种。实际上,F. Kraenzlin(1931)早就认为 *E. turkestanica* 极近 *E. hormusjii*。R.A.Rolfe(1896)在发表 *E. faberi* 时也曾指明该种与 *E. campestris* Lindl.相近,其主要区别特征为:花较大、数目较少、距较长。据笔者观察,这些鉴别特征甚至在 *E. faberi* 的不同个体间也是有变化的。该种植物花叶不同期,但在花期其外观是极其相似的。主要的特征是:假鳞茎鸡头状或不规则的三角形块状,近横生或斜卧,白色或略带棕黄色,位于地下,以短的走茎相连接;总状花序基部不具分枝;花较长,长 1.5~2 cm;唇瓣上有 4~5 条纵褶片;褶片从唇盘延伸至中裂片上,有不同程度的分裂,尤其在中裂片上可分裂成较宽阔的、不规则的流苏,但决非密集的、细长的流苏;距长(4~)5~7 mm。据此甚易区

别于属中其他种类。

长距美冠兰(中国植物志)

Eulophia dabia (D. Don) Hochr. in Bull. New York Bot. Gard. 6: 270. 1910; H. Hara *et al*., Enum. Flow. Pl. Nepal 1: 43. 1978; Deva et Naithani, Orch. Fl. NW Himal. 385. figs. 219 ~ 222. 1986; Pangtey *et al*., Orch. Kumaun Himal. 157. 1991.——*Bletia Dabia* D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 30. 1825.——*Limodorum Dabium* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don, l. c., pro syn. TYPE: Nepal. Don's description, based on Hamilton's drawing probably no longer extant.

Limodorum ramentaceum Roxb., Hort. Bengal. 63. 1814, nom. nud., et Fl. India ed. 3, 467. 1832. TYPE: India. Bengal, cult. pl. description, no specimen was cited.

Eulophia campestris Wall. (Numer. List n. 7367. 1832, nom. nud.) ex Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orch. Pl. 185. 1833; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 4. 1890; King et Pantl. in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 8: 178. pl.241. 1898. TYPE: Nepal. Wall. Numer. List n. 7367 (K).

Eulophia rupestris Lindl. (ex Wall. Numer. List n. 7368, 1832, nom. nud.), Gen. Sp. Orch. Pl. 185. 1833.——*Limodorum dubium* Buch.-Ham. ex Lindl., l. c. pro syn. TYPE: Nepal. Wall. Numer. List n. 7368 (K).

Eulophia ramentacea Lindl. (ex Wall. Numer. List n. 7370. 1832, nom. nud.), Gen. Sp. Orch. Pl. 185. 1833.——*Dipodium ramentaceum* Buch-Ham. ex Lindl., l. c., pro syn. TYPE: Nepal. Wall. Numer. List n. 7370 (K).

Eulophia campestris Wall. ex Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 4. 1890. TYPE: Nepal. Wall. Numer. List n. 7617 (K).

Eulophia faberi Rolfe in Kew Bull.: 198. 1896, et in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36: 28. 1903; Schltr. in Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 4: 261. 1919; S. C. Chen in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 18: 184. fig. 32 (1 ~ 3). 1999, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Hubei, Henry 494 (lectotype, here designated, K).

Limodorum turkestanicum Litw. Trav. Mus. Bot. Acad. Petérsb. 1: 18. 1902.——*Eulophia turkestanica* (Litw.) Schltr. in Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 12: 394. 1913; Nevskii in Komarov, Fl. URSS 4: 610. 1935, syn. nov. TYPE: Turkmenistan. Amu-Darja River, near Farap, Androssow 1894 (LE, not seen).

Eulophia hormusjii Duthie in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 9(2): 125. pl. 109. 1906; Renz in Rechinger, Fl. Iranica 126: 143. 1978. TYPE: India. Mussorie, Mackinnon, Duthie 22708 (lectotype, here designated, K).

Representative specimens examined:

Turkmenistan. near Farap, Roshevitz s. n. (K).

Tadzhikistan. Koczkareva & Czevtaeva s. n. (K, BM, E).

Afghanistan. Nuristan, Griffith 426 (K), 5192 (K).

Pakistan. Baluchistan, Stock 857 (K); NW Province, Deane s. n. (K); Waziristan, Harsukh 15776 (K).

India. Bhurtupur Oude, Wallich 7367 (holotype of *E. campestris* Wall. ex Lindl. K); Wallich 7368 (holotype of *E. rupestris* Lindl., K); Wallich 7370 (holotype of *E. ramentacea* Lindl., K); Wallich 7617 (holotype of *E. campestris* Wall. ex Hook. f., K); Pradesh, Stainton 8054 (BM); Punjab, Parker 3389 (K); Upper Gangetic Plain, Inayat 24145a (K, E); Tehri-Garhwal, Duthie 2061 (K); Moradabad, Thomson 498 (K); Bengal, Gamble 6673 (K); Jaunsar,

Gamble 22866 (K), 24249 (K); Mussoorie, Mackinnon, Duthie 22708 (lectotype of *E. hormusjii* Duthie, K), 25407 (K)

Nepal. Lyon 60 (BM); Miehe 829 (K)

Sikkim. Pantling 7670 (K); Wood 7534 (E); Hara *et al*. 359 (K)

China. **Hubei**: Henry 56 (K), 494 (lectotype of *E. fabri* Rolfe, K), 3589 (K, BM). **Sichuan**: S. S. Chien (E, PE), Wilson 385 (K). **Guizhou**: Esquerol 7 (E), Bodinier 1969 (E, P); Cavalerie 2752 (E, P). **Yunnan**: Henry 10612 (K, E), Forrest 2093 (E), 9973 (E), 5582 (K, E), Morse 560 (K)

产湖北、江苏、四川(成都平原)、贵州(西南部)和云南(西南部);生于海拔 800 m 以下的山坡草丛或荒原多石之地上。也分布于自土库曼东部、乌兹别克、塔吉克斯坦、阿富汗东部、巴基斯坦(包括南部 Baluchistan)、印度西北部至北部、尼泊尔、锡金、不丹直到中国西南部、中部和东部。海拔 400 ~ 2300 m。

The taxonomic and nomenclatural problems of *Eulophia dabia* (D. Don) Hochr. and its related species (Orchidaceae) are discussed. *Bletia Dabia*, the basionym of *Eulophia dabia*, is the earliest name validly published by D. Don (1825), even though Don's "Dabia" might be an orthographic error for Hamilton's "dubia". In order to avoid further confusion, in our opinion, it is sensible to accept Don's spelling regardless of its etymological trouble. Taxonomically the treament of *Eulophia campestris* Lindl., *E. rupestris* Lindl., *E. ramentacea* Lindl. and *Bletia Dabia* D. Don by Hooker (1890) as conspecific, and the reduction of *Eulophia hormusjii* Duthie by Deva & Naithani (1986) to synonymy of *Eulophia dabia* are followed. In addition, *Eulophia turkestanica* (Litw.) Schltr. and *E. faberi* Rolfe are considered in the present paper conspecific with *Eulophia dabia*. Thus, *Eulophia dabia* is a species of wide distribution in eastern Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan, eastern Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir, northern India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, upper Myanmar and China (southwestern Yunnan, central to eastern Sichuan, Hubei, southwestern Guizhou and Jiangsu) at an altitude between 400 m and 2300 m.

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